*Foodstuffs (except wine). (See also Rice, Sugar, Codfish, Cereals, Pulse.)

NOTE:— As an exception to this prohibition, eggs, cheese, fresh fish, dried fish, pressed fish, or fish prepared in any other way (including fish preserved in comestible oil and fish powder), poultry, and certain quantities of beans are allowed to be exported. Such exportations, however, unless destined for the Portugese oversea Provinces, are only permitted subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of special surtaxes.

Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilog.; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather.)

Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.

Leather (tanned hides and skins.)

†Livestock.

Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales.

Manganese.

Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (except linseed oil and oilseeds.)

Medicaments.*

Molybdenum.

Motor accessories. (See under Tyres.)

Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.

Oilcakes (see under Cakes).

Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (except linseed oils and oilseeds); lubricating oils (see under Lubricating oils).

Paraffin.

†Pigs. (See Livestock.)

Pulse.*

Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).

Rice.*

†Sheep. (See Livestock.)

Sugar.*

Sulphate of ammonia.

Tanning materials.

Tin and tin ore§; tin wares.

Tungsten.

Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.‡

Vanadium.

Wool (raw), washed, or waste.

NOTE.—An export supertax of 20 escudos per 100 kilogs. is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

EGYPT.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

Aeroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles, and component parts thereof.

Alimentary products in general, *with the exception of the following articles*:—

Earthnuts (arachides).

Eggs.

Quails, living.

Cereals [unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat (1915 crop)].

Sesame of all kinds.

Rice:

*The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although their *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

†The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although their *exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

‡The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands of Portuguese Oversea provinces or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.

§ Licences may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra-European destination. [23-6-15]

Foreign rice (unlimited export allowed).
Native rice, husked.

NOTE.—Natice rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.

Fresh vegetables.
Caramels.
Indian flour.
Tea (unlimited export allowed).
Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.
Oilcakes.
Sugar—up to 10,000 metric tons until the end of August (by the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte).
Cane sugar molasses [*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (miel noir)].
Sugar straw (*sucre paille*).
Chickpeas.
Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."
Alcohol.
Beer.
Onions.

NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions may be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Exports of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned *via* the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

Almonds; dates; bananas.
Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.
Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).
Cotton-seed oil.
Tomatoes.
Cuttle-fish.

Alimentary products: Exceptions (*continued*)—

Soles (unlimited export allowed).
Salted fish.
Coffee (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—up to 18 metric tons per month).
Fresh butter (for use exclusively in the Islands of Cyprus—in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).

Animals—saddle, pack and draught animals capable of being used in war.
Arms and ammunition and all component parts thereof.
Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.
Camping requisites, military equipment, and uniforms.
Carts—see under Vehicles.
Chemical products (medicine)—see under Drugs.
Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Coal sacks.
Copper and copper alloy.

NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.

Cotton, raw.

NOTE.—The export of *raw cotton* from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.

Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.

NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance:—

Opium.
Datura stramonium.
Henbane.
Colocynth.
Hemlock
Caustic soda.

Natural salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum Arabic.
Senna

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Gunpowder and all other explosives.
Military equipment, uniforms, and camping requisites.
Motor cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (bensine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks empty.*
Sacks for coal.
Uniforms, military equipment, and camping requisites.
Vehicles:—

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof.
Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.
Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more.

Wood, building.
Wool and woollen manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the first page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

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*Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.

[Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 19th July that the export of empty cement bags should be permitted to Allied Countries.]